

The Greene County Republican

WITH MALICE TOWARDS NONE, WITH CHARITY FOR ALL, WITH FIRMNESS IN THE RIGHT AS GOD GIVES US TO SEE THE RIGHT.—Lincoln.

A Family Paper—Devoted to Politics, Literature, Foreign, Home and Miscellaneous News, &c., &c.

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NO. 5.

The Republican.

JAS. E. SAYERS,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE IN WILSON'S BUILDING, MAIN STREET.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Two dollars a year, payable invariably in advance. One dollar for six months, payable, invariably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Advertisements inserted at \$1.50 per square for three insertions, and 50 cts. a square for each additional insertion; (ten lines or less counted a square.)

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Waynesburg,

D. BOWER, Pres't. J. C. FLENNIKER, Cashier.
DISCOUNT DAY—TUESDAYS.
May 16, '66.—1y.

W. E. GAPEN, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WAYNESBURG, PA.

Office—in N. Clark's building,
Feb 17, 1866.

A. M. CONNELL, J. J. HUFFMAN,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law
Waynesburg, Penn'a.

Office in the "Wright House," East door—Collectors, &c., will receive prompt attention.
Waynesburg, Pa., Oct 26, 1862.—1y.

R. W. DOWNEY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

Office in Leavitt's Building, opposite the Court House, Waynesburg, Pa.
Nov. 4, 1865.—1y.

Geo. W. Wily, J. A. Buchanan,
WYLY & BUCHANAN

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW

Office in the old Bank Building,
Waynesburg, Pa.
February 23, 1863.—1y.

T. W. ROSS, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office in Jewell's building, West end of Main street, Waynesburg, Pa. apl. 1y

LEWIS DAY, DEALER IN BOOKS, Stationery, Wall Paper, Window Paper, &c., Sunday School Books of all kinds constantly on hand, Waynesburg, Pa., opposite Post Office. May 9, '66.—1y

T. P. MITCHELL, Shoemaker!

Main St., nearly opposite Wright House.

Is prepared to do stitched and pegged work, from the coarsest to the finest; also, puts up the latest style of Boots and Shoes. Cobbling done on reasonable terms. May 2, '66.

W. H. HUFFMAN, MERCHANT TAILOR,

ROOM IN DEACON'S BUILDING, WAYNESBURG.

WORK made to order, in finest and best style. Cutting and fitting done promptly, and according to latest fashion plates. Stock on hand and for sale. May 2, '66.

Wm. Bailey, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE WRIGHT HOUSE.

KEEPS ON HAND ALWAYS A choice and select assortment of watches and jewelry. Repairing done at the lowest rates. apl. 1y

N. G. HUGHES, SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,

Main St., nearly opposite Wright House.

READY made work on hand, and having secured the services of two first-class workmen he is prepared to execute all orders in the neatest and best style. May 2, '66.

THIRST NO MORE! GO TO "Joe" Turner's

HE HAS JUST OPENED A

NEW SALOON!!

Keeps Good Rye Whiskey, Brandies of all kinds, Gin, Wine, Ale, &c. And has the wherewithal to put up Fancy Drinks. Call and see him in the brick part of the Adams Inn. apr 25—6m

WHISKERS FORGED TO GROW On the Smoothest Face!

BY

CHARLES HICKEY, No. 5, Campbell's Row, WAYNESBURG, PA.

aug 30, '65—

Valuable Recipes for sale.

The following recipes can be had by calling on or addressing the undersigned:

Hair Dye, No. 1, for \$7.

Hair Dye, No. 2, Stimulating? Ointment, Hair Restorer, Hair Restorer, Cure for Pimples and Blisters, Remedy for Freckles and Tan, all for \$5.

These recipes are as good as any in use anywhere. THOR, FERRELL, Waynesburg, Pa.

THE BORE OF THE SANCTUM.

BY JOHN G. SAGE.

Again I hear the creaking step!
He's rapping at the door!
Too well I know the boisterous sound
That utters in a bore.
I do not tremble when I meet
The stoutest of my foes,
But Heaven defend me from the friend
Who comes but never goes.

He drops into my easy chair
And asks about the news;
He peers into my manuscripts,
And gives his candid views;
He tells me where he likes the line,
And where he's forced to grieve;
He takes the strangest liberties—
But never takes his leave.

He reads my daily paper through
Before I've seen a word;
He scans the lyric (that I wrote),
And thinks it quite absurd;
He calmly smokes my last cigar,
And coolly asks for more;
He opens everything he sees—
Except the entry door.

He talks about his fragile health,
And tells me of his pains;
He suffers from a score of ills,
Of which he ne'er complains;
And how he struggled once with death,
To keep the fiend at bay;
On themes like those away he goes—
But never loses any day!

He tells me of the carping words
S me shallow critic wrote,
And every precious paragraph
Familiarly can quote.
He thinks the writer did me wrong,
He'd like to run him through!
He says a thousand pleasant things—
But never says "Adieu!"

When'er he comes—that dreadful man—
Disguise it as I may,
I know, that like an Autumn rain,
He'll fall throughout the day.
In vain I speak of urgent tasks,
In vain I scowl and pout;
A frown is no extinguisher—
It does not put him out!

I mean to take the knocker off;
Put caps upon the door;
Or hit to him that I am gone
To stay a month or more.
I do not tremble when I meet
The strongest of the foes;
But Heaven defend me from the friend
Who never, never goes!

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

RECONSTRUCTION!

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN.

WASHINGTON June 10, 1866.

Simultaneous with the triumphant passage of the joint resolution proposing the new or XVth Article of the Constitution of the United States, by the vote of more than two-thirds of the Senate, Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessenden, of Maine, chairman of the Senate branch of the Committee on Reconstruction, on Friday last presented the report of the labors of himself and his colleagues, from the time of their appointment, on the 13th of December, 1865. Nearly six months, within a few days, have been given to an investigation into questions, the disposition of which, as the committee well says, "involves the welfare of the Republic in all future time" and he who carefully reads their statement will be impressed with the madness and folly of the men who expected such a work to be hastily accomplished, and who demanded that the recent rebels shall be admitted into the councils of the nation in contempt of the facts and arguments here so clearly and powerfully set forth. Considering this statement, side by side with the proposed amendment of the National Constitution, we are startled at the audacity which overlooked reasoning that ought to have been instinctively suggested to all patriotic minds. We see new cause for gratitude to Congress for their heroic constancy and philosophic inquiry, and new cause for wonder that the President should have discarded considerations of such awful weight and significance. As you have properly published the full report, your readers have had time to peruse and ponder it. No State paper since the last speech of Mr. Lincoln, on the 11th of April, 1865, will exert a wider influence in fixing firmly the foundations of republican liberty, and in dispelling the meretricious falsehoods of reckless politicians. And nothing so forcibly draws the line between the hopes and plots of the insolent traitors and the few yet plain conditions to reconstruction of the Congress, as this direct and explicit answer of the Committee of Fifteen. In a long catalogue of irresistible points, Mr. Fessenden fastens upon President Johnson a most

discreditable habit of withholding satisfactory information, and of tempting to force into the Union, upon insufficient and incomplete data, the unpardoned and impatient rebels. After showing that the war left the Southern States entirely exhausted, and that they "had protracted their struggles against the Federal authority until all hope of successful resistance had ceased, and only laid down their arms because there was no longer any power to us them," he proves from the President's own words that those States, when the rebellion was crushed, "were deprived of any civil government, and must proceed to organize anew." The President waited six long weeks before sending any information in response to the call of Congress, and when it came, says this report:—

It was incomplete and unsatisfactory. Authenticated copies of the constitutions and ordinances adopted by the conventions in three of the States had been submitted; extracts from newspapers furnished scanty information as to the action of one other State, and nothing appears to have been communicated as to the remainder. There was no evidence of the loyalty of those who participated in these conventions, and in one State alone was any proposition made to submit the action of the conventions to the final judgment of the people.

Thus treated by the Executive, the committee was compelled to act for itself:

Failing to obtain the desired information, and left to grope for light wherever it might be found, your committee did not deem it either advisable or safe to adopt, without further examination, the suggestions of the President, more especially as he had not deemed it expedient to remove the force, to suspend martial law, or to restore the writ of *habeas corpus*, but still thought it necessary to exercise over the people of the rebellious States his military power and jurisdiction. This conclusion derived greater force from the fact, undisputed, that in all those States, except Tennessee, and perhaps Arkansas, the elections which were held for State officers and members of Congress had resulted almost universally in the defeat of candidates who had been true to the Union, and in the election of notorious and unpardoned rebels—men who could not take the prescribed oath of office, and who made no secret of their hostility to the Government and the people of the United States.

Under these circumstances anything like hasty action would have been as dangerous as it was obviously unwise. It appeared to your committee that but one course remained, viz: to investigate carefully and thoroughly the state of feeling and opinion existing among the people of those States; to ascertain how far their pretended loyalty could be relied upon, and thence to infer whether it would be safe to admit them at once to a full participation in the Government they had fought four years to destroy. It was an equally important inquiry whether their restoration to their former relations with the United States should only be granted upon certain conditions and guarantees, which would effectually secure the nation against a recurrence of evils so disastrous as those from which it had escaped at so enormous a sacrifice.

On the Presidential project of admitting such persons into Congress. The report says:—

It is moreover contended, and with apparent gravity, that from the peculiar nature and character of our Government no such right on the part of the conqueror can exist; that from the moment when rebellion lays down its arms, and actual hostilities cease, all political rights of rebellious communities are at once restored; that because the people of a State of the Union were once an organized community within the Union they necessarily so remain, and their right to be represented in Congress at any and all times, and to participate in the government of the country under all circumstances, admits of neither question nor dispute. If this is indeed true, then is the Government of the United States powerless for its own protection, and flagrant rebellion carried to the extreme of civil war is a pastime which any State may play at, not only certain that it can lose nothing, in any event, but may be the gainer by defeat. If rebellion succeeds, it accomplishes its purpose and destroys the Government. It is fails the war has been barren of results, and the battle may be fought out in the legislative halls of the country. Treason defeated in the field has only to take possession of Congress and the Cabinet.

On the new cry of "no taxation without representation," the reply is conclusive—

That taxation should be only with the consent of the people, through their own representatives, is a cardinal principle of all free governments; but it is not true that taxation and representation must go together under all circumstances and at every moment of time. The people of the District of Columbia and of the Territories are taxed, although not repre-

presented in Congress. If it be true that the people of the so-called Confederate States have no right to throw off the authority of the United States, it is equally true that they are bound at all times to share the burdens of government. They cannot either legally or equitably refuse to bear their just proportion of these burdens by voluntarily abandoning their rights and privileges as States of the Union, and refusing to be represented in the councils of the nation, much less by rebellion against national authority and levying war. To hold that by so doing they could escape taxation, would be to offer a premium for insurrection. To reward instead of punishing treason.

When the fundamental subject of representation itself is reached, the logic of the report is eloquent and unanswerable:—

The exercise of representation necessarily resulting from the abolition of slavery, was considered the most important element in the questions arising out of the changed condition of affairs, and the necessity for some fundamental action in this regard seemed imperative. It appeared to your committee that the rights of these persons, by whom the basis of representation had been thus increased should be recognized by the General Government. While slaves they were not considered as having any rights, civil or political. *It did not seem just or proper that all the political advantages derived from their becoming free should be confined to their former masters, who had fought against the Union and withheld from themselves, who had always been loyal.* Slavery, by building up a ruling and dominant class, had produced a spirit of oligarchy adverse to republican institutions, which finally inaugurated a civil war. The tendency of continuing the domination of such a class by leaving it in the exclusive possession of political power would be to encourage the same spirit and lead to a similar result. Doubts were entertained whether Congress had power, even under the amended Constitution, to prescribe the qualifications of voters in a State, or could act directly on the subject. It was doubtful in the opinion of your committee whether the States would consent to surrender a power they had always exercised, and to which they were attached. As the best, not the only method of surmounting all difficulty, and as eminently just and proper in itself, your committee comes to the conclusion that political power should be possessed in all the States exactly in proportion as the right of suffrage should be granted without distinction of color or race. This, it was thought, would leave the whole question with the people of each State, holding out to all the advantages of increased political power, as an inducement to allow all to participate in its exercise. Such a proposition would be in its nature gentle and persuasive, and would tend, it is hoped, at no distant day, to an equal participation of all, without distinction, in all the rights and privileges of citizenship, thus affording a full and adequate protection to all classes of citizens, since we would have, through the ballot box, the power of self protection.

Holding these views, your committee prepared an amendment to the Constitution, to carry out this idea, and submitted the same to Congress. Unfortunately, as we think, it did not receive the necessary constitutional support in the Senate, and therefore could not be proposed for adoption by the States. The principal involved in that amendment is, however, believed to be sound, and your committee have again proposed it in another form, hoping that it may receive the approbation of Congress.

It must not be forgotten that the President's policy against all amendments of the National Constitution is, in fact, intended to leave the authors of the rebellion with greater power, because of the acts of emancipation and the incorporation into the body of the population of the persons heretofore called slaves! How the people of the insurrectionary States responded to the President's appeals, and how ready they are for immediate admission into Congress, the committee explains:—

So far as the disposition of the people of the insurrectionary States and the probability of their adopting measures conforming to the changed condition of affairs can be inferred from the papers submitted by the President as the basis of his action, the prospects are far from encouraging. It appears quite clear that the anti-slavery amendments, both to the State and Federal constitutions, were adopted with reluctance by the bodies which did adopt them; and in some States they have been either passed by in silence or rejected. The language of all the provisions and ordinances of the States on the subject amounts to nothing more than an unwilling admission of an unwelcome truth. As to the ordinance of secession, it is in some cases declared "null and void," and in others simply "repealed," and in no case is a refutation of this doctrine considered worthy of a place in the new constitutions.

If, as the President assumes, these insurrectionary States were, at the close of the war, wholly without State governments, it would seem that before being

admitted to participate in the direction of public affairs such governments should be regularly organized. Long usage has established, and numerous statutes have pointed out, the mode in which this should be done. A convention to frame a form of government should be assembled under competent authority.— Ordinarily this authority emanates from Congress, but under the peculiar circumstances your committee is not disposed to criticize the President's action in assuming the power exercised by him in this regard.

The convention, when assembled, should frame a constitution of government, which should be submitted to the people for adoption. If adopted, a Legislature should be convened to pass the laws necessary to carry it into effect. When a State thus organized claims representation in Congress, the election of representatives should be provided for by law in accordance with the laws of Congress regulating representation, and the proof that the action taken has been in conformity to law should be submitted to Congress.

In no case have these essential preliminary steps been taken. The conventions assembled seem to have assumed that the Constitution which had been repudiated and overthrown was still in existence and operative to constitute the states members of the Union, and to have contented themselves with such amendments as they were informed were requisite in order to insure their return to an immediate participation in the Government of the United States. And without waiting to ascertain whether the people they represented would adopt even the proposed amendments, they at once called elections of Representatives to Congress in nearly all instances before an Executive had been chosen; to issue certificates of election under the State laws, and such elections as were held were ordered by the conventions. In one instance at least the writs of election were signed by the provisional governor. Glaring irregularity and unwarranted assumptions of power are manifest in several cases, particularly in South Carolina, where the convention, although disbanded by the provisional governor on the ground that it was a revolutionary body, assumed to direct the State.

The report insists, with startling force, that the insurgent States

—should exhibit in their acts something more than unwilling submission to an unavoidable necessity; a feeling, if not cheerful, certainly not offensive and defiant, and should evince an entire repudiation of all hostility to the General Government by an acceptance of such just and favorable conditions as that Government should think the public safety demands. Has this been done? Let us look at the facts shown by the evidence taken by the committee.— Hardly had the war closed before the people of these insurrectionary States come forward and hastily claim as a right the privilege of participating at once in that Government which they had for four years been fighting to overthrow.

Allowed and encouraged by the Executive to organize state governments, they at once placed in power leading rebels, unrepentant and unpardoned, excluding with contempt those who had manifested an attachment to the Union, and preferring in many instances those who had rendered themselves the most obnoxious. In the face of the law requiring an oath which would necessarily exclude all such men from federal office, they elect with very few exceptions as Senators and Representatives in Congress, men who had actively participated in the rebellion, insultingly denouncing the law as unconstitutional.

It is only necessary to instance the election to the Senate of the late Vice President of the Confederacy. A man who, against his own declared convictions, had lent all the weight of his acknowledged ability and of his influence as a most prominent public man to the causes of the rebellion, and who, unpardoned rebel as he is, with that oath staring him in the face, had the assurance to lay their credentials on the table of the Senate. Other rebels of scarcely less note or notoriety were selected from other quarters. Professing no repentance, glorying apparently in the crime they had committed, avowing still, as the uncontradicted testimony of Mr.— Stephens and many others proves, an adherence to the pernicious doctrine of secession, and declaring that they yielded only to necessity, they insist with unanimous voice upon their rights as States, and proclaim that they will submit to no conditions whatever preliminary to their resumption of power under the Constitution which they still claim the right to repudiate.

I have recopied these important passages to place them more clearly before your readers, in view of the action of the Senate and the certain co-operative action of the House, on the new amendment of the National Constitution. The great issue in the coming elections will be that amendment. Approved, as it will be, I predict, by the loyal Legislatures, it will nevertheless be assailed by the Copperheads. The very best vindication of the justice and necessity of the new article is contained in the report from which I have quoted, and intelli-

gent men should make themselves familiar with it. I anticipate an easy victory over all opposition. For not only will patriotic citizens in the North be impressed and convinced by these masterly arguments, but the South will see for itself, how futile it is to resist a cause so powerful in the support of three-fourths of the one branch of Congress, and more than two thirds of the other, and also in the moral force of its own intrinsic merits. Senator Lane, of Kansas, predicted that four Southern States stand ready to say yes to the amendment. And I believe that Congress will admit every recent insurgent State as it does so. How little margin will then be left for the Copperheads of the North to make war upon the Union Republican party in the coming elections? OCCASIONAL.

PRaise YOUR WIFE.

Praise your wife, man; for pity's sake give her some little encouragement; it won't hurt her. She has made your home comfortable, your hearth bright and shining, your food agreeable; for pity's sake tell her you thank her, if nothing more. She don't expect it; it will make her eyes open wider than they have these ten years, but it will do her good for all, and you, too.

There are many women to-day thirsting for the words of praise, the language of encouragement. Through summer's heat, through winter's toil, they have drudged uncomplainingly; and so accustomed have their fathers, brothers and husbands become to their monotonous labors that they look for and on them as they do on the daily rising of the sun, and its daily going down.— No one every day, may be made beautiful by an appreciation of its very holiness.

You know that, if the floor is clean, manual labor has been performed to make it so. You know, if you can take from your drawer a clean shirt whenever you want it, that somebody's fingers have toiled in making it so fresh and agreeable, so smooth and lustrous.— Everything that pleases the eye and the sense has been produced by constant work, much thought, great care, and untiring efforts, bodily and mentally.

It is not that many men do not appreciate these things and feel a glow of gratitude for the numberless attentions bestowed upon them in sickness and health; but they don't come out with a hearty "Why, how pleasant you make things look, wife!" or "I am much obliged to you for taking so much pains!" They thank the tailor for giving them "fits," they thank the man in a full omnibus who gives them a seat; they thank the young lady who moves along in the concert room; in short they thank every thing out of doors because it is the custom, and come home, tip their chair back, and their heels up, pull out the newspaper, grumble if wife asks them to take the baby, scold if the fire has gone down, or, if everything is just right, shut their mouths with a snarl of satisfaction, but never say, "I thank you."

I tell you what, men, young and old, if you did but show any ordinary civility toward the common articles of house-keeping, your wives—if you gave them the hundred and sixteenth part of the compliments you always chocked them with before you were married—fewer women would seek for other sources of affection. Praise your wife, then, for all good qualities she has, and you may rest assured that her deficiencies are fully counterbalanced.

A VETERAN STATESMAN DEPARTED.

The Detroit papers announce the death of Hon. Lewis Cass, the distinguished statesman, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, which event took place at his residence in that city Sun-day morning, at 4 o'clock. General Cass was born in Exeter, New Hampshire, October 9th 1782, and was the oldest son of Jonathan Cass, a captain in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War.

Ex Gov. Clay, of Alabama, the father of U. C. Clay, and once U. S. Senator, a man who owns several thousand acres of land, and refuses to sell, comes with his basket every day to the U. S. Quartermaster in his district and gets his charity rations. Thousands of the late slaveholders are thus living on the government they so thoughtfully tried to destroy, and which they now demand the power to control.

Gen. Logan has engaged to stump Pennsylvania for Geary.

FINE ENGLISH.

The Nation quotes some sentences from Mr. Deming's speech on Grant, in the House of Representatives, as choice specimens of "elegant oratory," as indeed they are. For instance, Mr. Deming described the Capitol as "this massive structure, with its soiled foundations, expanded wings, towering columns, and bubbling dome," which, perhaps, may all be "engulfed in Lethe's dark waters." And here is another fine passage: "Far, far back at the very dawn of history, indeed upon the very first page of man's tempestuous annals, writ in faded hieroglyphics upon crumbling columns."

But they have a writer in the Southern States who can beat Mr. Deming, and give him odd's. Writing in the Crescent Monthly of Lee's surrender, he remarks: "The supreme hour was now come, when from across Fame's burning eliptic, where it had traced, in flaming sheen its luminous path of glory, the proud Aldebaran of Southern hope in all the splendors of its express, Hyades brightness, should sink, to rest behind furl'd war clouds, in the fateful western heaven, there to bring out, on death's dark canopy, the immortal lights of immortal deeds, and spirits great and glorious, shining forever down upon a crust in darkness, like the glittering hosts upon a world in night."

But the West presents us with an example besides which the efforts both of the East and the South, both of Deming and the Crescent Monthly, become tame and flat. The Leavenworth Conservative, commenting, a year or two ago, upon an election in Kansas, eloquently remarked: "The fall of corruption has been dispelled, and the wheels of the state government will no longer be trampled by sharks that have beset the public prosperity like locusts."—N. Y. Post.

RULES FOR THE CHOLERA SEASON.—Somebody gives the following rules to be observed during the cholera season. If the individual who follows the directions don't have the cholera, he will be deprived of what rightfully belongs to him: Drink all the poor whiskey you can.

Eat something as often as possible during the day, and take a hearty supper late at night, just before retiring.

Guzzle lager beer every Sunday at the beer gardens.

Keep well supplied with green apples and other unripe fruits to eat between your meals.

Take a drink occasionally.

Don't be afraid of vegetables—"hardness" them on every possible occasion. Meats won't hurt you if you only eat enough of them Stuff.

Above all, drink.

Avoid bathing altogether.

Don't miss an opportunity to get mad, it gives a healthy tone to the brains.—Get up cross in the morning and keep it up. In order to do so you must drink a great deal over night.

Pay no attention to the condition of your backyards and alleys.

Drink as often as anybody asks you.

Trot as long as you have any money.

A dozen or two glasses of soda during the day, and a quart or so of ice cream on a hot afternoon, will be found advantageous.

Drink.

Take another.

Swill down Brandy and Blue Ruin in the morning to give tone to your stomach.

Above all, don't fail to drink.

The Menken hoop is after all no novelty. In 1753 the sex were reproached for making

"Their petticoats short, that a hoop eight yards wide, Might decently show how their garters were tied."

Only now the showing is not always decent.

At a printer's festival, on Franklin's birthday, the following was one of the regular toasts: "The editor and the lawyer.—The devil is satisfied with the copy of the former, but requires the original of the latter."

Be not content with high resolves; rather be content with little doings.

There is no substitute for thorough-going, ardent and sincere earnestness.

SLANDER is a coward's revenge, dissimulation his defense.

DUTIES fulfilled are always pleasures to the memory.